

(E) The Subcommittee on International Monetary Policy and Trade shall be comprised of 26 members, 14 elected by the majority caucus and 12 elected by the minority caucus.

(F) The Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations shall be comprised of 20 members, 11 elected by the majority caucus and 9 elected by the minority caucus.

Subcommittee meetings and hearings

(d)(1) Each subcommittee of the Committee is authorized to meet, hold hearings, receive testimony, mark up legislation, and report to the full Committee on any measure or matter referred to it, consistent with subsection (a).

(2) No subcommittee of the Committee may meet or hold a hearing at the same time as a meeting or hearing of the Committee.

(3) The chair of each subcommittee shall set hearing and meeting dates only with the approval of the Chair with a view toward assuring the availability of meeting rooms and avoiding simultaneous scheduling of Committee and subcommittee meetings or hearings.

Effect of a vacancy

(e) Any vacancy in the membership of a subcommittee shall not affect the power of the remaining members to execute the functions of the subcommittee as long as the required quorum is present.

Records

(f) Each subcommittee of the Committee shall provide the full Committee with copies of such records of votes taken in the subcommittee and such other records with respect to the subcommittee as the Chair deems necessary for the Committee to comply with all rules and regulations of the House.

RULE 6. STAFF

In General

(a)(1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), the professional and other staff of the Committee shall be appointed, and may be removed, by the Chair, and shall work under the general supervision and direction of the Chair.

(2) All professional and other staff provided to the minority party members of the Committee shall be appointed, and may be removed, by the ranking minority member of the Committee, and shall work under the general supervision and direction of such member.

(3) It is intended that the skills and experience of all members of the Committee staff be available to all Members of the Committee.

Subcommittee staff

(b) From funds made available for the appointment of staff, the Chair of the Committee shall, pursuant to clause 6(d) of rule X of the Rules of the House, ensure that sufficient staff is made available so that each subcommittee can carry out its responsibilities under the rules of the Committee and that the minority party is treated fairly in the appointment of such staff.

Compensation of staff

(c)(1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), the Chair shall fix the compensation of all professional and other staff of the Committee.

(2) The ranking minority Member shall fix the compensation of all professional and other staff provided to the minority party members of the Committee.

RULE 7. BUDGET AND TRAVEL

Budget

(a)(1) The Chair, in consultation with other members of the Committee, shall prepare for

each Congress a budget providing amounts for staff, necessary travel, investigation, and other expenses of the Committee and its subcommittees.

(2) From the amount provided to the Committee in the primary expense resolution adopted by the House of Representatives, the Chair, after consultation with the ranking minority Member, shall designate an amount to be under the direction of the ranking minority Member for the compensation of the minority staff, travel expenses of minority members and staff, and minority office expenses. All expenses of minority Members and staff shall be paid for out of the amount so set aside.

Travel

(b)(1) The Chair may authorize travel for any member and any staff member of the Committee in connection with activities or subject matters under the general jurisdiction of the Committee. Before such authorization is granted, there shall be submitted to the Chair in writing the following:

(A) The purpose of the travel.

(B) The dates during which the travel is to occur.

(C) The names of the States or countries to be visited and the length of time to be spent in each.

(D) The names of members and staff of the Committee for whom the authorization is sought.

(2) Members and staff of the Committee shall make a written report to the Chair on any travel they have conducted under this subsection, including a description of their itinerary, expenses, and activities, and of pertinent information gained as a result of such travel.

(3) Members and staff of the Committee performing authorized travel on official business shall be governed by applicable laws, resolutions, and regulations of the House and of the Committee on House Administration.

RULE 8. COMMITTEE ADMINISTRATION

Records

(a)(1) There shall be a transcript made of each regular meeting and hearing of the Committee, and the transcript may be printed if the Chair decides it is appropriate or if a majority of the members of the Committee requests such printing. Any such transcripts shall be a substantially verbatim account of remarks actually made during the proceedings, subject only to technical, grammatical, and typographical corrections authorized by the person making the remarks. Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to require that all such transcripts be subject to correction and publication.

(2) The Committee shall keep a record of all actions of the Committee and of its subcommittees. The record shall contain all information required by clause 2(e)(1) of rule XI of the Rules of the House and shall be available for public inspection at reasonable times in the offices of the Committee.

(3) All Committee hearings, records, data, charts, and files shall be kept separate and distinct from the congressional office records of the Chair, shall be the property of the House, and all Members of the House shall have access thereto as provided in clause 2(e)(2) of rule XI of the Rules of the House.

(4) The records of the Committee at the National Archives and Records Administration shall be made available for public use in accordance with rule VII of the Rules of the House of Representatives. The Chair shall notify the ranking minority member of any decision, pursuant to clause 3(b)(3) or clause

4(b) of the rule, to withhold a record otherwise available, and the matter shall be presented to the Committee for a determination on written request of any member of the Committee.

Committee publications on the Internet

(b) To the maximum extent feasible, the Committee shall make its publications available in electronic form.

TRIBUTE TO JOHN RUIZ, FIRST HISPANIC HEAVYWEIGHT CHAMPION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California (Mr. BACA) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. BACA. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I rise to salute John Ruiz, who with his victory this past weekend became the first Hispanic heavyweight boxing champion of the world.

The victory will be an inspiration to all Hispanic youth, indeed to all Americans, that if you work hard, that if you have tenacity and if you have persistence and the vision, there is nothing that you cannot achieve.

That is the American dream, the hope that some day greatness will rise up in all of us.

In the past several decades, several notable Hispanics have fought for the world heavyweight champion title and despite their valor have not achieved it.

John's win has a special personal significance. The fight this weekend meant a lot to me and many individuals across America. As a former baseball player both in high school and semi-pro and major league softball and a golfer, I recognize the special labor of our athletes and the inspiration that athletics can play in our lives and particularly to minority youth.

Athletics can be a motivational factor, something that gives us a sense of identity, something to work for. Athletics ultimately caused me to finish school, serve my country in the military, go to college, become a community college trustee member, an assembly member, a State Senator and a Member of Congress. It is not always easy, but I had role models. And I am pleased that John is a role model for today's youth. I would hope that Hispanic youth, indeed all of the youth of America, look at the achievement of John Ruiz and see that they can reach ultimately great heights. Whether it is in athletics, academics or in the world of business, science, public service or arts, America's youth need to know that we believe in them and that they should believe in themselves because God gave us all that talent.

In the short run, there is nothing so sweet as a victory and nothing so stinging as defeat, but what is ultimately important is good sportsmanship, good conduct, playing a worthy

game and facing a worthy adversary and living to fight another day.

In that sense, both John Ruiz and Holyfield are to be saluted and honored, for they fought with their heart, they fought for their souls and they gave America a very exciting match, one that demonstrated athletic artistry and great courage under fire. They should raise their hands together in a clasp of goodwill, knowing that they have fought the good fight, the noble fight. Their bruises will heal but they will always share a brotherhood of having met in the ring where champions are made and courage is tested.

I am sure that John's community where he got his start in boxing is very proud of his achievement. John's hometown is Chelsea, one of the largest Hispanic populations in greater Boston. It is a mecca for most of all-time boxing greats.

I also would like to salute John's family, his wife Sahara and their children, John and Jocelyn, and this achievements. I say, congratulations. God bless you.

CHILDREN AND THEIR EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2001, the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. ETHERIDGE) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. ETHERIDGE. Mr. Speaker, tonight I want to spend some time talking about an issue that is very important to me and to the Members of this Congress, I trust. I have a number of my colleagues joining me this evening to talk about a group of young people who need champions and a group who, because of their age, not because of their ability, are not allowed to serve in this body so we have to be their spokesman and their advocate.

Tonight I want to talk about our children and their educational opportunities. I had the privilege of serving for 8 years as the State superintendent of schools for North Carolina and work with some wonderful people who deeply care about the education of our children. Just yesterday, I was in Eastern Wake County working with some tremendous people there, a lady by the name of Linda Johnson, who had previously been a teacher and school board member, who had pulled together three communities really to work together with children in a program they called Lights on for Education. They have taken on the monumental challenge in Eastern Wake County.

What they are about is by 2003 they have committed to have 95 percent of their children in grades three through eight reading at or above grade level by 2003.

□ 1900

That is a monumental task, because reading is the key skill of all of the

trainings we need to have in education. But for these people to come together, and what was so significant about that, and I want to share it just briefly before I ask my colleagues to join me, is that we have to understand that in North Carolina education is a State responsibility, augmented by about 7 percent Federal money and maybe about 20 to 25 percent local money, that is, local money from the counties.

But in this situation, we had three mayors, Bob Matheny who is the mayor of Zebulon; Lucius Jones, who is the mayor of Wendell; and the Knightdale mayor, Joe Bryan, and we were joined by the superintendent of schools for the county, Bill McNeil. It is unusual for three mayors to come together to work on educational issues. Some people would say it is unusual to get three mayors to come together, as difficult as it is to get three Congressmen together; but they were willing not only to put their political prestige on the line to help children, they were willing to reach out into the community, get the business people together, and we had a substantial number of the business community working, Glaxco, Smith Kline hosted it on their campus; and we were able to light a tree that will burn uninterrupted, we trust, barring any natural interruptions of it, until 2003 when they have reached their goal. I think that is what we need in every community.

But one thing I think is significant that I want my colleagues to know about tonight, and that is so many times we say, we really need local initiative, we need the local folks to take charge and do it; and that is true. But if the people from eastern Wake County were here tonight, they would say to us, that job would have been very difficult, if not near impossible, had it not been for Federal money coming down that was appropriated by this Congress last year, several million dollars that are going to be used as the glue to pull all of this together over the next 3 years to make a difference. It does take money, folks. Certainly it takes effort, certainly it takes commitment, but it is our responsibility to provide the leadership, and some places cannot do it on their own.

I believe that we have a responsibility to be frugal. I was in business for 20 years before I was State superintendent, and I can tell my colleagues that it takes resources, I would like to remind my colleagues from time to time. We won the Cold War, and we did not win the Cold War on the cheap. We spent a lot of money. We spend a lot of money on education; it is going to take more. We have over 53 million children this year in the public schools in this country, and that number is continuing to grow.

My State is not unlike any other State. We have spent money building buildings, but we have great needs. I

will talk about that more in a few minutes. Even though we passed substantial bond issues, we are the fourth fastest-growing State in America right now. Even though we are only the 10th largest, we will be the fourth fastest-growing for students entering high school over the next 10 years. So we can see the challenge we face. We need money for infrastructure. I am going to talk about that more.

Now, I would like to yield to a real strong leader on public education, a person who came to this Congress 2 years ago and at that point provided tremendous leadership in the area of science. He is a scientist himself, he understands education, he understands the commitment that all of us have to make to help, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. HOLT).

Mr. HOLT. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. ETHERIDGE), who knows firsthand about what it takes to have excellent schools for our children. And he has talked about reading, and over the past couple of years he has talked at great length and with great effectiveness about the need for good facilities.

I would like to talk for just a couple of minutes about another aspect of our public education, education in math and science. It is important for our economics, for our national security, really for our democracy, but also I would argue for personal well-being, because math and science bring order and harmony and balance to our lives. It is through math and science that children understand that our world is intelligible. It is not capricious. It gives them the skills for lifelong learning, really for creating progress itself.

Now, from evidence of all sorts that is available to us now, it is clear that we are not providing the quality education in math and science that we should to our children; and I think my friend, the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. ETHERIDGE) knows that very well.

I am proud to have served for the past year on the National Commission on Mathematics and Science teaching chaired by former Senator, former astronaut John Glenn, including leaders from business, industry, education, and professional organizations. The Glenn Commission, as it has come to be known, released its report a few months ago; and it identifies teaching as the key for dealing with the problems that this country faces in math and science education. The teachers are the key. The commission calls for major changes throughout the teaching profession and within scientific professions and in the institutions that produce our teachers. Our country must devote attention to the quantity and the quality and the professional environment of our teachers in math and science.

I cannot emphasize too strongly that in the next 10 years, we will have to